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Certainly the large size of the radial process, its position on the ventral side of the bone, the strong curvature of the shaft of the bone, and its less expansion distally, are all characters inconsistent with the Cheloniidæ. (See Wieland, *Am. Jour. Sci.*, 9: 413, 1900.)

The remarkably complete specimen upon which this genus and species are based was collected by Mr. E. H. Sellards, of the paleontological department of the university, on the Saline river, in Trego county, the past summer. I wish also to express my thanks to Prof. J. T. Shearer, of Wa Keeney, for kind assistance in the collection of the specimen.

For the sake of comparison, I give a figure, natural size, of the upper view of *Toxochelys latiremis*, made from an unusually well-preserved specimen in the university museum, collected by Mr. H. T. Martin, in Logan county, Kansas.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

The following explanation applies to the first three plates: *pmx*, premaxillary; *mx*, maxillary; *pf*, prefrontal; *fr*, frontal; *pof*, postorbito-frontal; *pa*, parietal; *j* or *ju*, jugal; *q*, quadrate; *v*, vomer; *pl*, palatine; *pt*, pterygoid; *bs*, basisphenoid; *bo*, basioccipital; *qj*, quadratojugal.

Plate XVIII. *Toxochelys latiremis* Cope, natural size.

" XIX. *Porthochelys laticeps* Will., natural size. Fig. 1, dentary; fig. 2, cranium.

" XX. *Porthochelys laticeps* Will., natural size.

" XIX. *Porthochelys laticeps* Will., upper view of carapace, two-ninths natural size.

" XXII. *Porthochelys laticeps* Will. Fig. 1, ventral view of right humerus, three-fourths natural size; fig. 2, plastron, two-ninths natural size: *e*, epiplastron; *hp*, hyoplastron; *hpp*, hypoplastron; *xp*, xiphiplastron.

GEOLOGY OF THE GLASS MOUNTAINS OF WESTERN OKLAHOMA.

BY MARK WHITE, SOUTHWEST KANSAS COLLEGE, WINFIELD.

Read before the Academy, at McPherson, December 28, 1899.

During the summer of 1899, the author, in company with his brother, Mr. Paul J. White, made a hasty trip to the Glass mountains. During this trip the material for this paper was collected. The author does not claim for this paper a high grade of science work, but a mere sketch of the Glass mountains, and of the geological formation found there.

From the northeast, as first viewed by us, the Glass mountains may be seen for about thirty miles. They are situated in the southwest to central south part of Woods county, Oklahoma, and cover a territory extending south from the Cimarron river for a distance of six or eight miles and in width four or five miles.

Strictly speaking, the Glass mountains are hardly worthy of the name of mountains, as evidently they are but what is left by erosion of a portion of the Upper Cretaceous. The first peak to which we came from the east, and which is called by the cattlemen "The North Peak," is about ten miles southwest of Cleo, Woods county, Oklahoma. We crossed the Cimarron river by fording at Cleo. The stretch of country from this place to the mountains is a level alkali plain, with but little vegetation except mesquit and sage-brush. The plain reaches to the very foot of the mound, which is about 200 feet in altitude and almost circular. To the south of this mountain is one covering much more space, but it is

not so regular in form, it being much longer than broad. To the west we can see nothing but similar mountains. Being limited for time, we visited but the two mountains.

The following is a section made from the "North Peak," on the east slope:

No.		
37.	On the summit of the mountain soil is found five or six feet in thickness, and in this were growing a dozen or more species of Western flora.	+6 196
36.	Under the soil is a cap of white gypsum rock which is found in both of the mountains visited, and probably accounts for the erosion having taken place as it has.	10 186
35.	Blue clays.	2 134
34.	Red clays, with layers of gypsum and sandstone.	10 174
33.	Clay and gypsum.	2 172
32.	Clayish, red sandstone.	10 162
31.	Red clay, containing stripes of blue.	6 156
30.	Shaly sandstone.	2 154
29.	Red clay.	5 149
28.	Shaly sandstone.	2 147
27.	Red clay, containing gypsum.	30 117
26.	Gypsum rock.	1 116
25.	Red clay, containing gypsum.	30 86
24.	Gypsum in thin layer.	
23.	Red clay.	5 81
22.	Gypsum like No. 24.	
21.	Red clay.	3 78
20.	Blue clay.	2 76
19.	Red clay containing gypsum.	6 70
18.	Thin layer of gypsum.	
17.	Red clay.	4 66
16.	Gypsum like No. 18.	
15.	Red clay.	4 62
14.	Blue clay striped with red.	2 60
13.	Red clay.	6 54
12.	Thin layer of gypsum.	
11.	Blue clay, blending with red.	4 50
10.	Gypsum layer, like No. 12.	
9.	Red clay.	10 40
8.	Gypsum like No. 12.	
7.	Red clay.	5 35
6.	Gypsum like No. 12.	
5.	Red clay.	5 30
4.	Gypsum like No. 12.	
3.	Red clay.	4 26
2.	Blue clay.	2 24
1.	Red clay and covered slope of the plain.	+40 0

Comparing this section with sections made by Professor Prosser in the "Cretaceous-Comanche Series of Kansas,"* from the Medicine Lodge regions, I conclude that the formation is very similar to that found about Medicine Lodge, Kan.

KANSAS MINES AND MINERALS.

BY G. P. GRIMSLEY, WASHBURN COLLEGE, TOPEKA.

A lecture delivered before the Academy, at Topeka, December 28, 1900.

Industry and painstaking patience have changed the grass-covered, open prairies of Kansas into a land of waving wheat and corn, which yield their annual harvests of golden grain. Fertile soil, rain and bright sunshine have in this area solved the problem of the ancient alchemists and have converted earth into gold. Here the cow, steer, hog and "helpful hen" have found a congenial home, and have added their quota to the wealth of the state, helping to usher in the reign of prosperity for Kansas. This surface wealth is clearly seen, and attracts the attention of the stranger within our gates as well as the home-loving native.

The agricultural story is told over and over again, always with added interest; but the wealth below the reach of the light of day, gathered by the steel fingers of the pick and drill—the hidden treasures—is too much overlooked, even by our own citizens; so it is no wonder that this storehouse below the soil is almost an unknown factor to the people outside our borders.

*Univ. Geol. Surv. of Kansas, vol. II.